



THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 5, 1909.

SPEAKING of the waste of natural resources, the recently announced effort to restock the Delaware river with sturgeon led the Philadelphia North American to remind lovers of that fish that in 1888 the sturgeon catch of the Delaware was more than six million pounds. Five years later it was three million pounds. Now it is nothing. Caviar hunters took sturgeon relentlessly. With roe selling at \$7 a pound, the mother fish had no chance to lay her eggs. The roe was taken and the carcasses, four hundred pounds of good food, flung back to poison the river or sold for a few cents as fertilizer. Continuing the paper says: "When sturgeon were plentiful beef was 14 cents a pound. The fish were destroyed, and now beef has gone up to 20 and 30 cents a pound. And this is only one instance. There are no fatted calves for prodigious nations." The same condition of affairs exists on the Potomac river and is growing worse because fish are not protected.

WASHINGTON correspondents describe with rapturous admiration the new bath in the Senate office building, that are now nearly ready for use. The building itself has cost \$4,000,000, and the bath are said to exceed in luxury the famous baths of Helioopolis. One correspondent dwells with unctuous upon the rooms of purest marble, the "glittering steam pipes," the splendid tubs with handsomely carved bases and the great marble slabs wide enough to accommodate the ample form of any senator when submitted to manipulation of a senatorial servant. It may be admitted that some of the senators are much in need of physical as well as moral purification; but all this luxury hardly comports with republican simplicity. In such surroundings, says the Philadelphia Record it is not strange that so many of the senators have repelled the efforts to reduce the taxes on necessities and thus to make life more comfortable to the masses of the people.

THERE is little, if any, exaggeration in the estimate which is credited to the officials who accompanied the czar to England that the most significant thing which occurred in the course of the visit was the czar's favorable reference to the Donnas in his toast at Monday night's dinner. His phrases about peace and international friendship may have been more or less conventional, and have been almost identical with those which he had uttered to the German emperor and other heads of states. But when in a foreign land and to a foreign sovereign, he spoke so commendably and sympathetically of his newly created parliament he unmistakably indicated his approval of that body and his intention to maintain it. There could be nothing more auspicious of good to Russia than that.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has given a fresh jolt to lawless automobilists. A man from Connecticut has a right to run his machine in Massachusetts for fifteen days without a license. After the fifteen days had expired a trolley car ran into the machine of the plaintiff, and he sued the company for \$10,000. The court holds that having no license, and the free period having expired, he was a trespasser on the highways, and while he had a claim for protection against wanton or willful injury, he was not entitled to ordinary care from the trolley company. The company was not at liberty to injure his car intentionally, but it was under no obligations to take any care not to injure it.

THE boot and shoe manufacturers may be interested in learning that the shoe machinery trust, which maintains a monopoly by leasing and refusing to sell machines, has attracted a good deal of unfavorable attention in Washington during the tariff discussion, and some attack upon it is probable next winter. Of course, some of the manufacturers would rather hire than buy machinery, and they are not at all interested in facilitating the establishment of new shoe factories, but Massachusetts has tried to break up the monopoly, and not having succeeded, there are intimations that Congress will undertake the task next winter.

THE democrats of Virginia are today holding a primary to nominate their candidates for state officers who will be elected at the November election. From reports received up to 2 o'clock this afternoon from different parts of the state the election for governor will be close, but, of course, the result will not be known until late tonight or tomorrow morning. The election has been conducted without disorder, so far as learned, and the state will be safe, it is hoped, whomever is elected.

A RECIPE for making "fancy creamery butter"—of a kind—came out in the course of the prosecution of an oleomargarine case in the United States District Court in Chicago. It reads: "Take thirty pounds of white oleomargarine, sixty pounds of poor quality butter and thirty pounds of water. Mix well and add coloring matter to suit." Four truck-loads of the stuff made after this formula were seized by government officers.

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From Washington.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

Washington, Aug. 5.

There will be no upheaval in the routine of the custom house on account of the enactment of the Payne-Aldrich law. Although it will be officially in effect on the morning following the day President Taft signs the bill, it may be weeks or even months before some of the collectors in the outlying ports begin making collections under the revised schedule. Before they begin appraising duties under the new law the collectors must familiarize themselves with the changes. They have been proceeding for twelve years under their present schedules and cannot be expected to jump over to an entirely new list of duties until they have had an opportunity to study the new law. There is no disposition on the part of the treasury officials to hurry the collectors in their lessons, for ample safeguards are thrown around the custom house to protect it from any possible loss.

All transactions made with the custom house by importers will be considered incomplete until just what changes made by the new law are settled and the difference in money between those rates and the Dingley law is paid by one party or the other. If it is found that the Dingley rates are lower than the new tariff the importers will be required to pay the government the difference when the amount of difference is figured out by the collector. If, on the other hand, the government collects too much, on account of a lowering of the duties under the new law, the importers will receive a "refund" of the difference. If President Taft signs the bill on Friday the new rates will go into effect at 9 o'clock Saturday morning when the custom house opens.

Secretary of the Treasury MacVegh said today that the initials which appear on the V. D. Brenner cent will be removed. The secretary said that he did not realize at first that the initials V. D. B. were on the coins in raised letters, which is contrary to all precedents in the issuance of United States coins. It had been customary for the designer of most of the coins to place one initial in microscopic character somewhere on the coin and no objection has ever been made to the usage. It is possible that Mr. Brenner's last initial will be allowed to remain on the pennies, but it will not appear in raised character and will not be as conspicuous as the initials are now. There will be no change of design in the coin, and the Lincoln penny will continue to be printed for 25 cents or more. There was another rush at the Treasury today for the V. D. B. pennies, about \$500 worth being put out at the Treasury's counting room. As soon as the present supply is exhausted at the mint the V. D. B. pennies will go out of history.

President Taft will give a farewell dinner tonight at the White House to the members of his Cabinet, the representatives of the ways and means committee and the senators composing the finance committee, who were instrumental in preparing the tariff bill. The president expects to sign the tariff bill as soon as it reaches the White House and is planning to leave for Beverly on Friday afternoon at 5:35 o'clock.

Other changes in the tariff bill, beside the leather schedule, especially the placing of cotton bagging and grain sacks on the free list, desired by many senators, will be placed in a joint resolution to originate in the Senate and action on this will probably be deferred until next winter.

President Taft sent a message of affection to the Confederate Veterans at Fisher's Hill, Va., today by Senator Daniel. The senator called at the White House to urge the president to attend the reunion which will be held on Saturday but owing to the fact the president is anxious to leave for his summer home on Friday afternoon, coupled with the additional fact that the train service to Fisher's Hill is very poor, Mr. Taft was obliged to decline. He sent his love to the old soldiers, however, and promised to go next year if possible.

Official dispatches received at the state department today from minister Ide report that the condition in Spain is much improved. The Marques Villacorta, acting for the Minister of foreign affairs, has informed the American minister that order has been restored at Barcelona. Shops are open, street cars running, and telegraphic communication has been restored. The railways have not been prepared as yet but will be in a day or two. No more fighting is reported from Melilla. Madrid is quiet and there are no strikes or demonstrations there or in Bilbao. Order also prevails in other sections and there are no signs of excitement at San Sebastian. The acting minister for foreign affairs and the German and French ambassadors have moved to Madrid. The other members of the diplomatic corps are still at San Sebastian. So far no American citizens are known to be in danger.

News of the Day.

Secretary MacVegh has decided not to withdraw the new issue of Abraham Lincoln pennies.

President Taft will give a reconciliation dinner to all factions of republican congressmen at the White House tonight.

Turkey, according to a dispatch received in Germany, is mobilizing reserves owing to Greece's hesitation in meeting demands regarding Crete.

Former President Roosevelt yesterday laid the cornerstone, for a new mission church and school for white children at Kijabe, British East Africa.

A woman was thrown into a taxicab at 34th street and Broadway, New York, yesterday, and taken into Central Park, where two men robbed her and attempted to assault her.

Six trestles and bridges were washed away near Rome, Ga., by a sudden rise in Silver creek, due to five days of rain. Farm lands are flooded and 5,000 cotton mill employees are idle.

Emperor Nicholas landed at Cowes yesterday and drove with King Edward to the naval station at Osborne, where he met the king and the queen and the royal family.

Gloucester, Mass., yesterday celebrated the 226th anniversary of the settlement of the city; the pageant, "The Canterbury Pilgrims," was presented by a cast of two thousand players.

The Persian government is said to have offered an annual pension of \$75,000 to the deposed shah on condition

that he will return the missing crown jewels; he is expected to accept the offer and leave Persia for Russia.

One woman is dead, a man is dying and three others are seriously injured as a result of a fire early today which destroyed the home of Thomas Marzey, at Front street and Lehigh avenue, Philadelphia, in which the five members of the family were imprisoned by walls of flames.

For the first time in several months wheat was quoted under the dollar level in the Chicago market yesterday. There was a swift break in the September price, which was at \$1.09 a week ago today, from \$1.02 to \$1.00, and at the same time the December contracts took a tumble to 99¢.

As the result of a quarrel over the girl's refusal to dismiss some callers at his request, Miss Sarah Bill is dead with six bullets in her body and Herman Bill, her uncle, is in jail in Chicago charged with killing her. Bell, though already married, told the police he had been in love with the girl for years.

Prince Herman, of Saxo-Welmar-Eisenach, heir presumptive to the grand duchy of Welmar, has renounced the succession of himself or his heirs, in any, to the grand duchy or its property. This action is in consequence of the prince's extravagance. He has been given the title of Count Oetheim, but is totally bankrupt.

The new concrete bridge over the Inlet to the Potomac tidal basin is completed and was opened to general traffic today. The bridge connects the Potomac driveway near Washington at that point and permits an uninterrupted drive or walk straight along the river side from 26th street to the Pennsylvania railroad embankment on East Potomac Park, which is as far east as the macadam roadway has been constructed.

Mrs. Merville Castle, who shot at Lawyer Wm. D. Craig in the Waldorf-Astoria in New York yesterday collapsed in court when it was announced that she must occupy a cell until the case comes up again. She says Craig had insulted her, that he wouldn't apologize and that she shot when repulsed. She declares that the attorney was in love with her. Craig sneered at the woman's plea for mercy, and insisted on sending her to prison.

Two daughters of Emperor Nicholas went ashore at Cowes, England, Tuesday afternoon, on a shopping expedition. They went about on foot and appeared thoroughly to enjoy the curiosity which their presence excited in the crowded streets of Cowes. Finally, however, the crowds about them grew so large as to inconvenience them. The police came to their assistance and prevailed upon the grand duchesses to take a carriage.

After two unsuccessful attempts, Count Zeppelin today succeeded in sailing his giant airship Zeppelin II, from Frankfurt to Cologne, a distance of 110 miles.

A London Central News dispatch today from Aden in Abyssinia says that King Menelik is again reported to be dying. James J. Jeffries sailed from New York today for Bremen. He will be absent for six weeks.

REPORTS SCHEDULE.

The concurrent resolution making corrections in the leather schedule of the tariff bill was reported to the Senate from the finance committee by Senator Aldrich yesterday. This resolution changes paragraph 450 to read as follows:

Hides of cattle, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted or pickled, shall be admitted free of duty. Provided, that on and after October 1st, 1909, grain, tallow and split leather shall pay a duty of seven and one-half per centum ad valorem; that all bolts and shoes, made wholly or in chief value of leather made from cattle hides and cuttings of whatever weight, of cattle of the bovine species, including calfskins, shall pay a duty of ten per centum ad valorem; that harness, saddles and saddlery, in its or in parts, finished or unfinished, made wholly or in chief value of leather, shall pay a duty of 20 per centum ad valorem.

This resolution will be acted upon after the conference report has been disposed of.

From the same committee, Senator McCumber reported another concurrent resolution providing that the drawback provision of the tariff bill should not apply to oil cake manufactured from imported flaxseed, and also regulating the control of bonded warehouses. Senator McCumber, of Mississippi, offered an amendment to place cotton bagging on the free list, which Mr. McCumber said he would accept as far as he was able to do so. When asked by Senator Scott whether the committee had accepted that amendment, Senator Aldrich indicated that it had not.

Priests Espouse Cause of Labor.

Rome, Aug. 5.—Contrary to nearly every precedent, the Catholic Church is today taking an active part in a labor war and is siding with the farm laborers in North Umbria, who have organized a union to compel the landlords to give them better pay and working conditions. The parish priests in the neighborhood of Perugia are not only leading the movement, but they have issued a manifesto denouncing the landlords and calling attention to the hard lot of the laborers.

The landlords have formed a league and are retaliating by boycotting the priests, stopping payment of tithes to churches and dismissing private chaplains who belong to the secular clergy and employing the regular clergy, instead of the parochial.

An appeal was made by the landlords to the archbishop of Perugia, Monsignor Mattel-Gentile, to stop the agitation. The archbishop replied that he approved the movement. An appeal was then made to the pope, who sent a lawyer in to the North Umbrian district to investigate.

The Thaw Case.

Court House, White Plains, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Harry K. Thaw, defendant that he will be released from Matteawan within a week, has made his plans to live in Pittsburgh.

Thaw has twelve more witnesses to call. He says their testimony will be sensational.

Justice Mills declared yesterday he wanted to end the case Saturday, but Attorney Morschauer doubts if he can finish at that time. It is believed, however, Mills will hand down his decision by Thursday of next week, as he leaves Friday on his vacation.

When court opened today, Morschauer continued reading Evelyn's testimony at the murder trials to prove Thaw believed the White stories and that they were, therefore, not delusions.

Virginia News.

Marcus T. Dabman, aged 54, and Charles A. Smith, aged 73, both of Middleburg, died recently.

State Senator Wm. O. White, of Fluvanna, died yesterday in a Richmond hospital after a long illness. He was sixty years old.

A dangerous derelict about five miles east by south from the Cape Charles lighthouse, has been ordered destroyed by the Treasury Department.

The remains of Capt. W. H. H. Sheets were buried in Arlington Cemetery near Washington on Sunday. He had been a resident of King George for many years and was well known throughout the county.

Joseph Powell Eastwood, 83 years old, a well-known resident of Portsmouth and one of the wealthiest young men in his own right in Virginia, died yesterday at his home in that city. He had been in failing health for several weeks.

After an address to the voters of Stanton warning them that the republicans have planned to make the strongest fight since the civil war, if Mann is nominated, Harry St. George Tucker returned last night to his home in Lexington, and, with Judge Mann speaking to the voters of the Eastern Shore, the campaign for the democratic nomination for governor of Virginia was brought to a close last night. The eve of the primary found both Mann and Tucker leaders making confident claims, each professing to have the State won by about 15,000.

A large crowd was present at the Purcellville bush meeting yesterday. Rev. Ora S. Gray, of Massachusetts delivered a temperance lecture. The speaker confined himself solely to a gospel presentation of the question, avoiding any reference that might be construed to be of a political character. The main part of the afternoon session was given to the humorous lecture, "What a tramp saw in Ireland," by Bishop Joseph Barry. Politics was much in evidence on the outside of the auditorium and voters were being button-holed by candidates all over the grounds. Loudoun's six candidates for the house of delegates were all present and spoke confidently, while the Mann and Tucker forces were busy putting in farewell strokes.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Small interest was shown in the tariff debate in the Senate yesterday, but a night session was necessary to allow "progressive" Senators an opportunity to express their views on the tariff bill. Most of the speeches that were delivered during the day were heard by only a handful of senators, while the galleries had but a sprinkling of visitors, consisting chiefly of tourists. Conferences among senators were numerous. Several times Vice-President Sherman found it necessary to call the body to order and to insist that conversation be discontinued.

Carrying an aggregate appropriation of \$1,100,000, or \$666,000 more than as originally reported, the conference report on the urgent deficiency appropriation bill was adopted by the House. Bitter opposition was directed against the provisions of the bill respecting the establishment of a customs court and providing for the purchase of automobiles for the vice president and the speaker, but all attempts to send the report back to the conferees for amendment were defeated. The bill as passed made no provision for the payment of salaries of judges and officers of the court.

MORE WAR RUMORS.

A dispatch from Saloniki says the Turkish government has ordered out 40,000 redifs in the territory of the second army corps at Smyrna, and has contracted with three steamship companies for the transportation of troops and munitions of war. Great excitement prevails everywhere.

A dispatch from Constantinople says Greece has replied to the Turkish note presented yesterday which, although couched in friendly terms, practically demands the recall of the Greek officers serving in Crete. The Greek answer is to the effect that the question is in the hands of the four protecting powers of Crete, with whose knowledge and consent the officers in question were sent to the island.

Turkey is appealing to the four powers and intimates that her friendly request to Greece will be followed, unless satisfaction is obtained, by a more energetic demand. The report that Turkey has dispatched transports with troops on board to Crete is denied, but it seems probable that the Turkish fleet now maneuvering in the neighborhood of Rhodes will proceed to Cretan waters.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

The Knights of Columbus convention spent nearly the entire day at Mobile, Ala., yesterday in election of officers. The administration slate went through without a hitch.

Those elected were as follows: Supreme knight, James A. Flaherty, Philadelphia, Pa.; deputy supreme knight, Martin H. O'Carroll, Grand Rapids, Mich.; national secretary, William J. McGinley, New York city; national treasurer, Daniel J. Callahan, Washington, D. C.; national advocate, Joseph C. Pelletier, Boston, Mass. (re-elected); national physician, Dr. E. Duckley, Minneapolis Minn. (re-elected); national warden, T. J. McLaughlin, Newark, N. J.

The members of the board of directors are Matt Mahoney, jr., Mobile; W. H. Gulliver, Portland, Me.; Daniel J. Griffin, New York; James A. Bowler, Portland, Me.

NIP IT IN THE BUD.

First Appearance of Dandruff a Forerunner of Future Baldness.

That such is the case has been conclusively proven by scientific research. Prof. Unna, the noted European skin specialist, declares that dandruff is the harbinger of the scalp, caused by parasites destroying the vitality in the hair bulb. The hair becomes lifeless, falls out, in time, falls out. Herbie's Herpicide kills this dandruff germ, and restores the hair to its natural softness and abundance.

Herbie is now used by thousands of people all satisfied that it is the most wonderful hair preparation on the market today.

Sold by Ernest L. Allen & Co., agents, two sizes, 50c and \$1.00. Send for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

The Market.

Gettysburg, D. C., Aug. 5.—Wheat 90-105.

Today's Telegraphic News

The State Election

[Special Dispatch to the Alexandria Gazette.] Richmond, Va., Aug. 5.—At 1:30 p. m. the election in the state seems encouraging to the Tucker people. In Richmond the voting is fairly heavy and while Mann has the local brewers and large whisky dealers as well as a majority of the ward leaders working like trojans, Tucker's majority will probably exceed 800.

Ronoke reports a small vote and a Tucker majority, and Jones Staunton, Charlottesville says that there is little interest and few workers at the polls, while a large vote is being polled. Tucker claims Albemarle and concedes Charlottesville. Norfolk is said to be for Mann by a reduced majority. The weather is thought to mean a good turnout of country voters.

Labor Paper Attacks Gompers.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 5.—Steuell Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, according to the United Mine Workers' Journal, has incurred not only the enmity of the largest single union within the federation, but has brought down a column of abuse in the Journal which is the official organ of the miners.

The Journal charges that Gompers was sent to Europe by the federation with his expenses paid, and that the result of his investigation abroad was to be given to the laboring men of this country for their betterment. The Journal states that it and other labor papers were recently offered the weekly letters of Samuel Gompers giving the result of his investigations and his conclusions at \$1 per letter per week, said letters having been sold by previous arrangements by Gompers to a newspaper, which in turn was to get its money from the labor press of America.

The Journal announces that it will publish the Gompers letters, because whatever Gompers learns in Europe the Journal has a free right to as the official paper of one of the unions that is paying his way and his salary. The Journal states, too, that its position was the subject of a resolution by the international executive board of the union. Referring to Gompers' actions as a "hold-up," the Journal says:

"Two million hard-earned workingmen cheerfully wished President Gompers God speed on his visit, and yet before he leaves our shores he has entered into an agreement by which, if we desire to get the benefits of his visit, we are to chip in to the tune of \$1 per letter to help make newspaper syndicates and to further increase the financial benefits of the trip to the man we are already favoring so bounteously while our craftsmen were starving on half a day's work per week and thousands of them idle for months, caused by the closing down of mills and mines and factories. Now, this is wrong. We might go further and say that it is viciously so. If President Gompers could not afford to make the trip on the conditions made by the American Federation of Labor he should have stayed home. President Gompers would not have been in Europe now if we and the like of us had not paid our taxes, and to us, as an official organ, belongs any benefit that may come as a result of that visit without being held up."

Investigating Sutton's Death.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 5.—When the inquiry into the death of Lieutenant James N. Sutton, of the marine corps, was resumed today, Lieutenant Harold R. Utley, who has just arrived from Europe, was put upon the stand.

In his earlier portions, Utley's testimony corroborated that of his brother officers as to the beginning of the fatal auto drive from Carvel Hall on the night of October 13, 1907. He and several officers, he said, met Sutton at the bar of the hotel about midnight.

Sutton asked them to have a drink of whiskey, but they refused. Together with Lieutenants Osterman, Adams and Sutton, the witness said, they later started for the barracks.

He recalled hearing a dispute in the auto on the way to the bridge between Adams and Sutton, he thought, and then saw them leave the machine to fight. He advised a postponement.

"We'll settle it here," he heard some one say. Adams, he said, was opposed to postponement of the fight because he was afraid Sutton would back out.

The witness then described the beginning of the Sutton-Osterman fight. The former, he said, struck Osterman from the rear and he and Adams separated them, so Osterman could prepare to defend himself.

"The fight all went one way," said Utley. "Osterman knocked Sutton down several times and finally threw him on the ground. Sutton wrapped his legs around Osterman and Adams and I tried to pull them apart."

"Why did you do that?" he was asked.

"Osterman wouldn't strike him when he was down and Sutton would not allow Osterman to get up. We pulled them apart so the fight could be finished. Sutton finally refused either to get up or to admit that he had enough."

When he got up, the witness said, Sutton ran toward the camp declaring he would kill them all by daylight and calling them vile names.

Next he saw Sutton in his tent with a revolver pointed at Lieutenant Roelker. He and Roelker followed Sutton as he started down the path and when he came upon Sutton he recalled that Sergeant De Hart was there trying to persuade Sutton to give up his gun.

Then Sutton started toward camp again, met Adams and began firing. Roelker put his hand to his breast and fell. Adams cried out that he was shot, and developments followed fast.

"The affair ended," the witness said, in Adams throwing Sutton to the ground. Utley said he ran up and together with some one he didn't recognize, threw themselves on the struggling Sutton as Adams arose. There was a movement of Sutton's arm, a flash and a quiver of the prostrate body, he was sure that Sutton killed himself."

The Strike in Stockholm.

Stockholm, Aug. 5.—Sweden began to feel the paralyzing grip of the strike today when the Sailors' Union joined the strike. Already shipping is seriously affected.

Another alarming feature developed today in the decision of the strike committee to call out all printers and railroad employees.

While there has as yet been no violence, serious trouble is expected when food supplies run short.

Sixty-first Congress.

Washington, Aug. 5.

SENATE.

The conference report on the urgent deficiency appropriation bill which was adopted by the House yesterday, passed the Senate this morning without debate shortly after that body convened at 10 o'clock. The bill now goes to the president for his approval. Mindful of the rumors that President Taft might see fit to appoint the judges of the customs court despite the fact that the appropriations to pay their salaries and the expenses of the court was refused by Congress, Senator Clark, of Wyoming, chairman of the judiciary committee, declared that he only cast his vote for the conference report with the understanding that the question of the establishment of the court had been postponed and that nothing further would be done in the matter until there was further action by Congress.

This is a plain intimation to the president that there are senators who would object to the action which he is reported to be contemplating in appointing the judges and trusting to a deficiency appropriation in the future to pay their salaries. Senator Clark and those with him will probably go so far as to prevent the confirmation of men nominated under such conditions.

The final debate on the tariff bill began at 10 o'clock with a fair prospect that Congress would complete its work and adjourn before night. Senator Aldrich is optimistic enough to believe that this will be accomplished. There are others, however, who fear that there may be yet some considerable debate on the concurrent resolution changing the leather schedule and on the McCumber drawback resolution which carries with it a proposition of putting cotton-bagging on the free list.

Senator Flint, opened the tariff debate with an explanation of the schedule on clothing in the effort to prove there had been no increases and some decreases in the articles of wear used by the average men and women.

Senator Dooliver, one of the leading progressive republicans, then took the floor and announced his intention of voting against the conference report. If it was a mere controversy, he said, as to rates which had been compromised in some way, it would have been possible for him to acquiesce in the report. But the measure in his opinion was no just and fair compromise of conflicting interests but contained burdens which the people he represented ought not to be compelled to bear. He then complained of the lack of generosity and good will which he said had characterized the tariff debate and said that the efforts of himself and other republicans to secure lower rates of duties on some things had been met with sneers, ridicule, accusations and disparagements.

Mr. Dooliver condemned what he said was a rate of 800 per cent on cotton cloth containing a single mercerized thread. This had been struck out from the bill in the House. It reappeared in the Senate bill and was struck out and then, Mr. Dooliver said, the conference committee, although without jurisdiction, in his judgment, reinstated it. Referring to the cotton schedule generally, he said, "I do not propose to become a party to a swindle of the American people without telling them about it. I say that every paragraph of the cotton schedule has been increased."

Senator Elkins, in voicing his protest against the reduction made on coal and lumber and putting hides on the free list, said that these so-called raw materials were the manufactured products of his state, and should have protection as well as manufactured articles.

Senator Heyburn interrupted to say that there was nothing in the Chicago platform to indicate that raw materials would be treated differently from a protective standpoint than the manufactured goods and that message had been taken back to the people of the west. Speaking for himself and other western senators who felt that they had not been treated fairly on the raw materials question, Mr. Heyburn said, however, they would have their contentions inside the party, and would not go outside to fight it. He raised a laugh in the galleries when he said it had been his policy in life "to take all you can get and then fight for the balance."

Resting, Mr. Elkins said that the attitude of the progressive republicans had been inconsistent and that it had resulted in putting raw materials on the free list and letting the manufacturers get all they wanted.

Senator Warren, of Wyoming, one of the "range senators," expressed his disgust at the free hides proposition. He recalled that when boot and shoe manufacturers were before the ways and means committee they declared that they needed no protection and that if they had free hides the country could have free boots and shoes. Yet, Mr. Warren said, there are rates in the bill ranging from five to thirty five per cent on different forms of leather, and he predicted that it was going to be a difficult matter to defend a bill that gave the manufacturers, the interested parties, higher rates than they asked for.

Senator Bailey, in a strong address, made the principal closing on the bill on behalf of the democrats. He said that the defeat of democracy in 1894 and 1896 were due to misrepresentations of the Wilson tariff bill. He argued at considerable length to show that the Wilson tariff and not the silver issue was the principal cause of democratic defeat in the presidential contest of 1896. People were made to believe that the Wilson law was responsible for hard times that began before it was enacted and ended before it was repealed. He said that a remarkable development in the consideration of this bill was that republicans at last admitted that the tariff was a tax.

Mr. Bailey said Mr. Aldrich would not deny that the average rates of the pending bill were higher than those of the Dingley law. Mr. Aldrich did deny it.

In a moment of weakness and hallucination, Mr. Bailey said, democratic leaders arranged a tariff bill with a view to carrying New England. "I never believed," he said, "that you could make democrats out of people who burnt witches less than two centuries ago." He was glad to see the republicans' committee to the policy of free raw materials but they would have to go either forward or backward. They would either have to restore the duty on hides or place on the free list, wool, which was the keystone of the republican tariff.

The Payne-Aldrich tariff bill as reported by the conference committee and

BILIOUS?



already adopted by the House was passed this afternoon shortly after two o'clock by the Senate, by a vote of 47 to 31.

To make it a law there now remains only the correction of the leather schedule, which it is proposed to accomplish by means of a concurrent resolution already introduced, and the signature of the president.